GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETINS

Published Weekly by

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

(The National Geographic Society is a scientific and educational Society, wholly altruistic, incorporated under the Federal law as a non-commercial institution for the increase of geographic knowledge and its popular diffusion. General Headquarters, Washington, D. C.)

Contents for Week of April 12, 1937. Vol. XVI. No. 8.

1. New Nation Reported in North China: Mongukuo
2. Falconry Expert To Hunt Rare African Birds with Camera
3. Basel, Switzerland's Strictly Business City
4. Fingerprints To Protect Civilians, as Well as Catch Criminals
5. Scilly Islands, Where England's Spring Spends the Winter

Photograph by Owen Lattimore

BRICK TEA IS ANOTHER FORM OF DESERT GOLD

Pressed into hard bricks, this coarse tea retains its flavor during long caravan journeys. It is one of the few daily needs of the Mongol nomads. From Hankow, where the ancient industry of pressing it is still carried on, brick tea is brought to market in Kalgan, chief city of Chahar, and one of the distributing points for north and central Asia. The Chahar nomads derive their name, pronounced "Jak-har," from the Mongol word for "frontier" (see Bulletin No. 1).

HOW TEACHERS MAY OBTAIN THE BULLETINS

The Geographic News Bulletins are published weekly throughout the school year (thirty issues) and will be mailed to teachers in the United States and its possessions for one year upon receipt of 25 cents in stamps or money order (in Canada, 50 cents). Entered as second-class matter, January 27, 1922, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized February 9, 1922.

GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETIN

Published Weekly by

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

(Founded in 1888 for the Increase and Diffusion of Geographic Knowledge)

General Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

New Nation Reported in North China: Mongukuo

THE northern edge of China is being nicked again. Cable reports tell of attempts to chip off a new independent nation, to be called Mongukuo, from China's province of Chahar in Inner Mongolia.

Chahar may fall away from its motherland the more readily because it is a "rim province." Lying outside the Great Wall in Inner Mongolia, Chahar is China's northeasternmost unit. Its triangular area exceeds that of Great Britain. With one point over the border city of Kalgan, it balances among Japanese-controlled Manchutikuo on the east, Russian-influenced Mongolia on the northwest, and the Chinese province of Suiyuan on the southwest.

Chahars Are China's "Vanishing Redskins"

Another source of difference is the people. Whereas the Chinese are patient farmers and craftsmen, the Chahars are a combination of cowboy, gypsy, and Oriental version of America's "vanishing redskin." True Chahars, as the newly adopted name Mongukuo suggests, are not Chinese but Mongols, hard-riding herders and nomads.

Like our Indians, a century ago the Chahar tribesmen ranged unmolested over their wind-swept prairies. They pitched their domed tents of felt wherever hunting and grazing invited. They enjoyed liberty and space. No more than a half-million of them lived in a region twice as large as New York State.

As far as they dared, Chinese farmers began to encroach upon the Chahars' rich grass country, to relieve China's congestion caused by three to four hundred million inhabitants south of the Great Wall. More and more land has been thrown open to farming; it is now estimated that colonists fill a belt about 120 miles wide beyond the Great Wall. Chahars have driven their dwindling flocks northward to thinner grass. Those who find herding too crowded for profit enter the slightly less crowded profession of banditry. Only the barren northern third of their country has been left without dispute to the native Mongols.

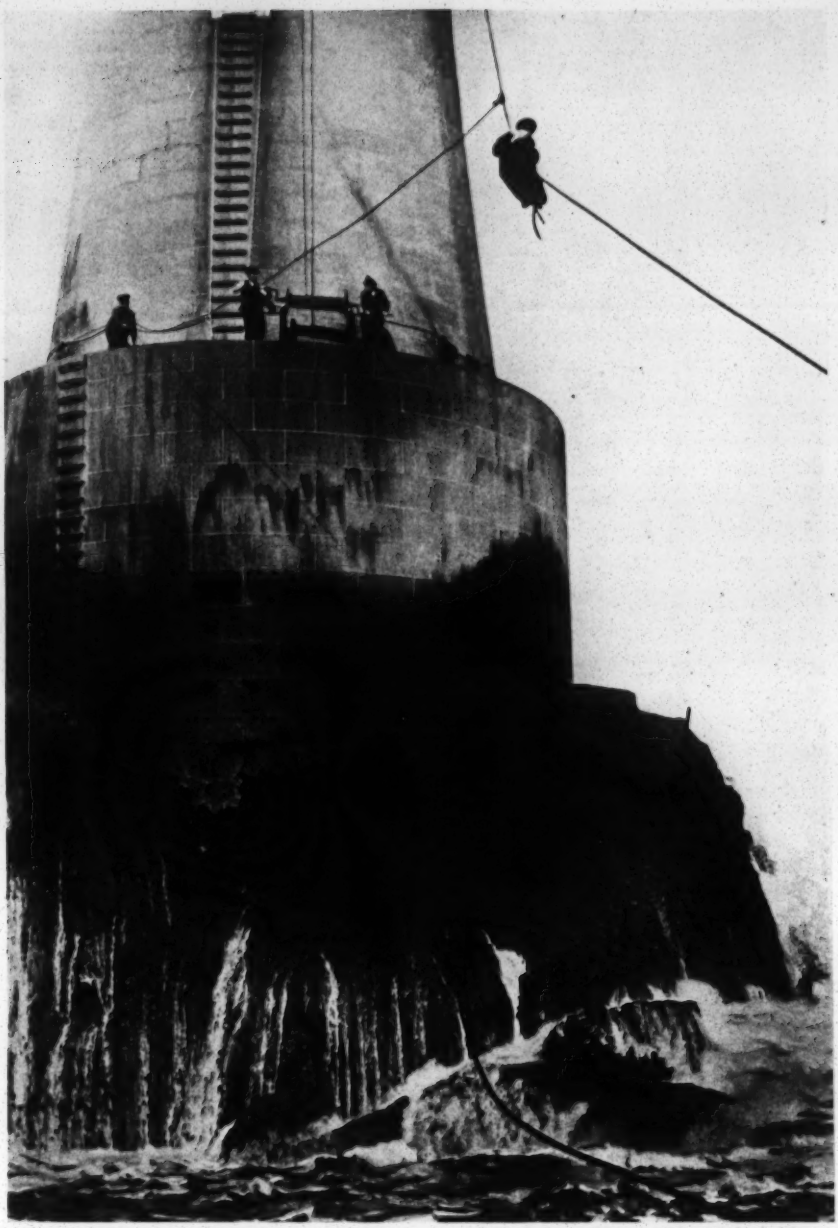
Kalgan the "Gateway" on Important Caravan Routes

From the wild and rugged Hingan mountain range, which barricades it from Manchutikuo on the east, Chahar slopes down into China's "dust bowl" on the north, the great Gobi Desert. The fertile south, with rich areas of loess, has been tamed by Chinese farmers with patches of peas and rye, millet, beans, or winter wheat. Next comes a narrowing band of open grass country. These rolling highlands of green show hardly a landmark in a day's journey to break the emerald smoothness, unless one encounters a ruined lamasery littered with empty robes and uniforms left from a war-lord's raid.

As the grass grows thinner, yellower, and wirier, the country dips into the dead sand dunes of the Gobi, one of the world's most scorching deserts in summer and a snow-covered frigid waste when winter comes.

The whole area is pockmarked with mountain-rimmed basins which drain into themselves. Mountain freshets thundering in the rainy season never try to reach the sea, but plunge down into temporary lakes that evaporate into marshes or bleaching salt flats. The map of Chahar shows many wet-weather rivers that rise abruptly, writhe across a brief territory, and disappear. Some of the lakes wear rings of green grass within acres of crisp blue irises.

UMI



Photograph by Gibson and Sons

A DANGEROUS STRONGHOLD OF SAFETY FOR BRITAIN'S SCILLIES

There was an old saying that nine out of ten Scilly islanders perish in the sea, but this is no longer true. Among the many modern safeguards is lonely Bishop Rock lighthouse, on an outlying rock to the southwest. The only landing platform is 30 feet above the water. To this level both lightkeepers and supplies must be hoisted by rope. Boats cannot come very near it, for even in the calm weather shown in the picture the sea is dashing over the rocky base. Bishop Rock light is usually the first "land" sighted by voyagers from the United States to England, and is the "finish line" for eastbound transatlantic speed records (see Bulletin No. 5).

GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETIN

Published Weekly by

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

(Founded in 1888 for the Increase and Diffusion of Geographic Knowledge)

General Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

Falconry Expert To Hunt Rare African Birds with Camera

AN EXPEDITION to study the Crowned Hawk-Eagle of South Africa, which, for its size, is one of the most ferocious and evil-looking birds in the world, will be conducted under the auspices of the National Geographic Society, by Captain C. W. R. Knight, of England.

Captain Knight is already famous for training falcons and eagles to hunt for him and to return to his arm. The expedition will spend about five months in the field, and will make photographic studies of other unusual birds and small mammals of South Africa.

Captain Knight has spent the past several months in the United States on a lecture tour, accompanied by a pet African eagle which he has trained as a hunter. He left recently for his home in England to begin preparations for the South African trip. Early in July he will sail from London for Capetown and will then journey overland to the eastern portion of Cape of Good Hope Province. There he will assemble a corps of assistants to help in the field work.

Hawk-Eagles Kill Large Animals with Powerful Feet

During a trip into the back country of South Africa several years ago, Captain Knight discovered a region in which Crowned Hawk-Eagles rest. The birds have a lesser wing-spread than some of the eagles that live in the open country, and more rounded wings, permitting them to maneuver in forest country. They have unusually large and powerful feet with which they kill surprisingly large animals, even small deer (see illustration, next page). The birds have been called "the ogres of Africa's monkeys"; under their nests in lofty Yellow-wood trees are found many skulls of these creatures.

In order to obtain photographic records of the birds, Captain Knight and his assistants will have to construct blinds in trees near their nests, perhaps 80 to 100 feet above the ground; or on cliffs, if the situation of the nest permits. In these blinds long vigils will be kept, with cameras equipped with telephoto lenses for still and motion pictures. An effort will be made to obtain a complete photographic record of the lives of the birds from the time they are hatched until they take to the air and begin to prey on the animals of the surrounding country.

Hammer-Head Plasters Walls of "Apartment Nest"

Another unusual South African bird to be studied and photographed by Captain Knight is the Hommer-Kop (Hammer-Head), a smallish brown bird about the size of a pheasant, belonging to the stork tribe. The most interesting thing about the Hommer-Kop is its little-known nest, a huge affair like a cart load of sticks, but with entrance tunnel and "apartments" carefully plastered with hard-setting clay.

Still another unusual feathered creature that will come before Captain Knight's camera lenses is the Secretary Bird of Rhodesia, which is fast becoming rare. A member of the vulture tribe with stiltlike legs, this bird kicks snakes, lizards, and moles to death, then swallows them whole.

Captain Knight has spent more than a decade and a half in studying and photographing birds in England, Scotland, the United States, and Africa. As a hobby, he has revived falconry, common in the Middle Ages; he has trained numerous hawks and even eagles with a seven-foot wing-spread as "falcons." Some years ago Captain Knight made a close study of ospreys, or fish-eating hawks, at

UMI

While the capital for the last few years has been Wanchuan, the chief city is Kalgan; the two are about 4 miles apart at the province's southern end. Because of its position at the apex of the caravan routes which radiate fanlike across north and central Asia, Kalgan just within the Great Wall has been called by the old Mongol name, *khalagan,* for "gateway." Brown Mongol camel-drivers with expressionless faces bring beast-loads of furs hither over deserts and snowpeaks, and in Kalgan's open air bazaar purchase their supplies of brick tea (see illustration, cover), tobacco for their long jade pipes, and cotton robes of blue and cerise. Kalgan has such un-oriental features as an American consulate and tanks of gasoline for the scores of automobiles that travel the busy trade route to Outer Mongolia and Siberia. With the exception of Kalgan and the eastern border trading town of Tolunnoerh (Dolon Nor—"The Seven Lakes"), there is hardly any permanent settlement of more than a few mud huts in all Chahar.

The province has untouched deposits of coal and iron. Hitherto, its riches have been reckoned mainly in the flocks of camels and goats of Chahar nomads, and the Chahar woman's silver headdresses studded with coral and turquoise.

Scientists have discovered another form of wealth in Chahar's wastelands—rich deposits of dinosaur bones and remnants of Stone Age man, the "Dune Dwellers," who gave the province a greater population twenty thousand years ago than it has now (see illustration, below).

Note: For additional information and illustrations about Inner Mongolia, and the Mongol people, see "Peiping's Happy New Year," *National Geographic Magazine,* December, 1936; "Explorations in the Gobi Desert," June, 1933; "From the Mediterranean to the Yellow Sea by Motor," November, 1932; "The Desert Road to Turkestan," June, 1929; "By Coolie and Caravan across Central Asia," October, 1927; "The Road to Wang Ye Fu," February, 1926; "The Great Wall of China," February, 1923; "In the Land of Kublai Khan" (color insert), May, 1922; and "The People of the Wilderness" (Mongols), May, 1921.

Bulletin No. 1, April 12, 1937.

Photograph by J. B. Shackelford

***BALUCHITHERIUM'S* BONES WERE BUILT ON THE SAME GENEROUS SCALE AS ITS NAME**

At Iren Dabasu, a tiny settlement and telegraph station on the caravan route through Chahar to Outer Mongolia, archeologists found remnants of one of the largest land mammals, the *Baluchitherium,* named for Baluchistan, India, where first found. Here they are preparing some of the bones to be carried away, strengthening them with burlap bandages soaked in flour paste and wooden splints. At Iren Dabasu was found also the first dinosaur known in eastern Asia, on a hunt which yielded dinosaur eggs about 95 million years old.

GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETIN

Published Weekly by

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

(Founded in 1888 for the Increase and Diffusion of Geographic Knowledge)

General Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

Basel, Switzerland's Strictly Business City

UNTIL April 13, Basel will be the showcase of Switzerland. At the annual Swiss Industries Fair here will be displayed watches, textiles, machinery, and other manufactures of the whole nation.

A handy market place is Basel, Switzerland's second largest city. It rises from both banks of the Rhine at the head of seagoing navigation. This direct access to the North Sea is developing a virtual seaport in a country without a seacoast.

International traffic is heavy here, where boundaries of three countries intersect—Switzerland's northwest corner being wedged between France and Germany. The very name varies with foreign influence: Bâle on the west bank of the Rhine in the direction of the French frontier, Basel on the east bank below where a line of poplar trees divides Switzerland from Germany.

Medieval Stronghold of Wealthy Merchants

Forewarned that it is unattractive, travellers usually hurry through the city and remember it only as the thrice-plagued spot in whose railway stations they endured the customs inspections of three nations. But dignified Basel does not bid for hasty approval. This was the medieval home of Europe's merchants de luxe; it prospered on the shrewd policy of giving nothing away cheaply. So Basel does not shower its charms on the passer-by, but reserves them for the keen-eyed who peer through lacelike wrought-iron gates at regal mansions encrusted with carvings; who climb shadowy narrow streets to the sudden sunlight of a little open square with a sparkling fountain.

On the hilly left bank of the green Rhine, where the town began, a rose-red cathedral lifts its two towers high above a jumble of sharp roof peaks crowded together in planless medieval confusion. In spite of the earthquake, fire, and reformers' zeal which have assailed its Gothic dignity within the past 900 years, the "Minster" is as blush-colored as when admiring Baslers rouged its paler stones with a touch of red paint. Victor Hugo was shocked at its gaudy color, and compared its spires to "carved carrots."

City's Wealth and Peace Lured Great Men

This "shocking" church nevertheless appealed to one of Europe's greatest minds—the famous Netherlands scholar Erasmus. After touring Europe he consented to settle down in Basel as adviser for its budding printing industry. He is buried in the Minster.

By its ability to attract great men, Basel made up for producing few of them. Hans Holbein the Younger, before he was lured away by Henry VIII of England, settled here to do his earliest sardonic illustrations and portraits. Paintings of his help to make the local Art Gallery one of the most famous in Switzerland. At nineteen he was commissioned to paint a portrait of the Burgomaster. Similar ways endeared this Swiss community to the German Froben, who set up his printing press here and, with Erasmus as editor, made what was at that time the world's most famed publishing house.

Here recognition was likewise accorded to the German philosopher Nietzsche; he became professor at the University of Basel when still young enough to want staid apparel to impress his eight students.

UMI

Gardiner's Island off the coast of Long Island, and later established a colony of birds in Scotland where they had become extinct twenty years before.

"James," the trained African eagle who has been Captain Knight's traveling companion in the United States, is being taken to Sevenoaks, Captain Knight's country home in Kent, 30 miles south of London. There he will join two other trained eagles; the famous "Mr. Ramshaw" about whom Captain Knight wrote a book; and "Miss America," an American eagle presented to Captain Knight by Dr. William M. Mann, director of the National Zoological Park in Washington.

See also "Week-Ends with the Prairie Falcon," *National Geographic Magazine*, May, 1935; "Eagle, King of Birds, and His Kin," July, 1933; "Photographing the Nest Life of the Osprey," August, 1932; "Keeping House for the 'Shepherds of the Sun,'" April, 1930; "The Eagle in Action," May, 1929; and "Falconry, the Sport of Kings," December, 1920.

See also in the GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETINS: "Falconry, Ancient Sport of Kings," week of February 25, 1935.

Bulletin No. 2, April 12, 1937.

NOTE TO TEACHERS

Back copies of several recent issues of the GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETINS are exhausted. Hence requests from teachers who wish their files complete cannot always be filled. A lapse in your receipt of THE BULLETINS may be avoided by sending your renewal remittance of 25 cents in the United States and its possessions (in Canada, 50 cents) promptly when you are notified that your subscription has expired. Because these BULLETINS represent a substantial gift to schools from the National Geographic Society's educational fund, the expense of advertising or circulation promotion cannot be undertaken as would be the case with a commercial publication. The Society must rely upon supervisory officials and teachers to call them to the attention of their colleagues who might use them to advantage in their geography, social sciences, and literature classes.

Photograph by Capt. C. W. R. Knight

FISH FOR BREAKFAST IN THE OSPREY FAMILY

Papa Osprey (right) is a good provider, thanks to the heavy artillery of talons and muscles built into his feet. Spines on the osprey's foot pads are developed to help hold such slippery prey as fish. It is because of similar predatory powers and equipment that the hawk-eagle, which Captain Knight will study in Africa, has earned the title of the "ogre of Africa's monkeys."

GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETIN

Published Weekly by

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

(Founded in 1888 for the Increase and Diffusion of Geographic Knowledge)

General Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

Fingerprints To Protect Civilians, as Well as Catch Criminals

FINGERPRINT experts made an effort to identify some victims of the recent school tragedy in New London, Texas, by prints the school children had recorded at the Texas Centennial Exposition last year.

Realizing that such records may be an effective means of identification in case of death or amnesia (loss of memory), increasing numbers of civilians are having their prints recorded at the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington, D. C., a division of the United States Department of Justice that is perhaps better known as the "F.B.I." or simply "the G Men."

Filing Cards Are Chemically Treated

When visitors are conducted on tours through the Identification Division at the rate of several hundred a day, many remain to have their fingerprints taken. In long chattering lines, business men and their wives, giggling girls, and solemn small boys pass before the recorder with his yellow stamp pad and small white cards marked off into spaces for each finger's print.

A young girl approaches, holding out red-nailed white hands. The recorder presses her right thumb firmly on the stamp pad and then down on the card, rolling it from right to left. "Just relax; don't try to help me," he instructs her; for if she too presses her thumb down, it overinks and smudges the pattern.

He takes the marks of her right hand's fingers, one after another, and then those of her left hand. Next he records, at a single impression, all the fingertips of her right hand, and, with another impression, all those of the left, as a check upon the sequence of the preceding prints. She stares amazed at the dark whorls on the card made by her unstained white fingertips. The colorless solution on the stamp pad acts on the chemically-treated card, but remains invisible on the hand.

Little boys, whose cards are already smudged with thumb marks of grime, approach as solemnly as if going to the dentist. "It won't hurt," the recorder assures them, and gives each a souvenir fingerprint which can be studied under a handy magnifying glass. The original cards also are returned if requested.

Digit Marks Offer Tell-Tale Evidence

The Federal Bureau of Investigation, with 267,000 sets of fingerprints in its civilian files, is adding to them at the rate of almost 800 a day. The Bureau does not search for fingerprints of criminals among the civilians' prints in these files; but it may search for them among the prints of Civil Service employees, which are filed with those of criminals to keep men with prison records from holding positions of public trust.

Exhibited on a wall in the Federal Bureau of Investigation is a device like a large automobile-mileage-meter. Each time the last number on the right changes, it marks, not another mile, but a new set of criminal fingerprints received at the Bureau. The number changes about 175 times an hour. The Bureau, on duty twenty-four hours a day, receives during that time about 4,200 new records of people under arrest. These are sent in from more than 10,000 law enforcement agencies all over the United States and from eighty foreign countries.

When suspect Bill Smith is arrested in Los Angeles, his fingerprints are taken with printer's ink and, with his photograph, rushed to Washington to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. There they are checked against fingerprints in the crim-

UMI

Again Basel combined hospitality with profit when French Huguenots were given refuge from religious persecution and encouraged to establish the ribbon, satin, and tapestry industries for which the city soon became famous.

Across the Rhine from the gabled confusion of Basel's older half, the modern suburb Klein-Basel is an industrial section of wide streets, warehouses, and regular roofs, topped by tall factory chimneys, all faithful to the city's long-standing reputation for cleanliness. Its industries produce aniline dyes, synthetic indigo, and laundering and tanning preparations. From related chemical plants come disinfectants, anaesthetics, mineral acids, saccharine, and other drugs.

Note: Additional illustrations and photographs about Switzerland may be found in the following: "August First in Gruyère," *National Geographic Magazine*, August, 1936; "Manless Alpine Climbing" and "Snowy Peaks and Old Costumes of Switzerland" (color insert), August, 1934; "Skiing in Switzerland's Realm of Winter Sports," March, 1933; "Flights from Arctic to Equator," April, 1932; "Rediscovering the Rhine," July, 1925; "Amid the Snows of Switzerland," March, 1922; and "Millennial City" (Geneva), June, 1919.

Bulletin No. 3, April 12, 1937.

Photograph from Ralph S. Rose

SUCH QUAINT SCENES ARE GROWING RARER

The open air market in Basel's Markt-Platz must compete with shops such as that on the left, with signs advertising its coffee, fruit, and famous Swiss chocolate. The building next door bears the sign, "National News." Commerce has thrived near this site since before the dawn of history, when a palisaded village developed here in connection with a primitive ferry across the Rhine.

GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETIN

Published Weekly by

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

(Founded in 1888 for the Increase and Diffusion of Geographic Knowledge)

General Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

Scilly Islands, Where England's Spring Spends the Winter

THE Scilly Islands have had a busy season—exporting Spring to London. While Winter still brooded over England's mainland, the flower gardens of the Scillies were supplying London markets with proof that Spring will *not* be far behind. Tons of Scilly lilies, narcissuses, tulips, and daffodils were shipped to the florist shops of the British capital.

The islands lie about 25 miles off the southwestern tip of England (see map, next page), where the Gulf Stream can keep the thermometer at a 46-degree minimum. The climate is always temperate, although the isles are in the same latitude as the northern tip of Newfoundland. Great fields of narcissuses are grown. The fuchsias, geraniums, and myrtles become immense in size, and roses bloom in midwinter. Even hedges are composed of flowering plants.

Five of Two Hundred Are Inhabited

The Scillies form an archipelago of about 200 islands, islets, and isolated rocks, all of which lie within an area of 50 square miles. They are the rugged summits of the same granite ridge that forms the backbone of Cornwall on the mainland.

Tradition has it that the isles are remnants of an old lost territory, Lyonnesse, which sank beneath the sea. While geologists refuse to be convinced of this, the old fishermen of the Scillies still tell of buildings seen under the waves on calm days and of occasionally bringing up bits of ancient furnishings on their fishing gear.

Only five of the 200 islands are inhabited—St. Mary's, Tresco, St. Martins, St. Agnes, and Bryher. More than half the total population of about 2,000 is on St. Mary's, the largest of the group, which is slightly more than four square miles in area. Here is located Hugh Town, the capital, a village metropolis of about 200 houses.

The Scillies have no known mineral wealth. They may have been, however, the trading center where Phoenicians, three thousand years ago, met with Britons and bartered for tin from the Cornwall mines.

From Fish to Flowers

Until the building of the lonely Bishop Light on an outlying rock to the southwest (see illustration, page 2), and placement of numerous other lighthouses and lightships, the Scillies were hazards to shipping between Europe and the west coast of England. Salvaging goods from wrecked ships was once an important vocation among the islanders.

Most Scillians were fisher people until an enterprising islander sent a few flowers to London. The blossoms attracted such attention that the flower business was organized. Now several hundred tons of about 200 varieties of flowers are shipped to London annually. From December to June practically all the inhabitants are employed in picking, packing, and dispatching flowers which are sent by boat to Penzance, Cornwall, and then by fast train to city markets.

Once the haven of pirates and ne'er-do-wells, the Scillies have found in their own gardens the primrose path to prosperity. Fishing is still important, however, for lobsters must be furnished to the London epicure.

UMI

inal files to see if he has a previous criminal record (see illustration, below). If the check reveals that Bill Smith is really ex-convict "Butcherknife Joe," wanted in New Orleans for murder, two telegrams are sent, one to inform Los Angeles, another to tell New Orleans officials the Los Angeles police have their man.

Fingerprints found on weapons, woodwork, glass, and articles near a scene of crime are also checked against prints in the Bureau's criminal files.

Since no two fingers have ever been discovered whose patterns were identical, fingerprints offer such tell-tale evidence that criminals have tried to change theirs. But they cannot be entirely changed, even by the painful process of removing the skin. Dillinger tried this, and after the scars healed, the skin grew back into the same design. A baby's fingerprint pattern is firmly fixed about three months before birth; enlarges, but does not change as the child grows to an adult. It remains the same even after death. Each fingerprint falls into one of nine patterns, including loops, arches, and whorls.

Note: The Fingerprint Division and other operations of the Federal Bureau of Investigation are described in "Wonders of the New Washington," *National Geographic Magazine*, April, 1935. The Department of Justice will also be described and illustrated in an article about Washington which will be published in the June, 1936, issue of *The Geographic*.

Bulletin No. 4, April 12, 1937.

Photograph by Willard R. Culver

A MECHANICAL "G MAN" RUNS DOWN A CLUE

To check fingerprints of suspects against all records in Washington's Federal Bureau of Investigation—1,000 big green filing cases stretching for two whole city blocks of office—would be a slow and superhuman task. For each fingerprint a card is punched according to certain general classifications of fingerprint patterns. Then the selecting machine (above) can sort them automatically at the rate of 475 a minute. Of the nearly seven million criminal fingerprint records on file, only 300,000 are records of women.

The boat trip from Penzance to Hugh Town, a distance of 40 miles, was so rough and the Scillies so desolate that tourists formerly seldom wasted time in the neighborhood. Now the balmy climate, beautiful gardens, the improved boat service under expert pilotage for which the islanders are famed, and excellent sea fishing are lures to an increasing tourist trade.

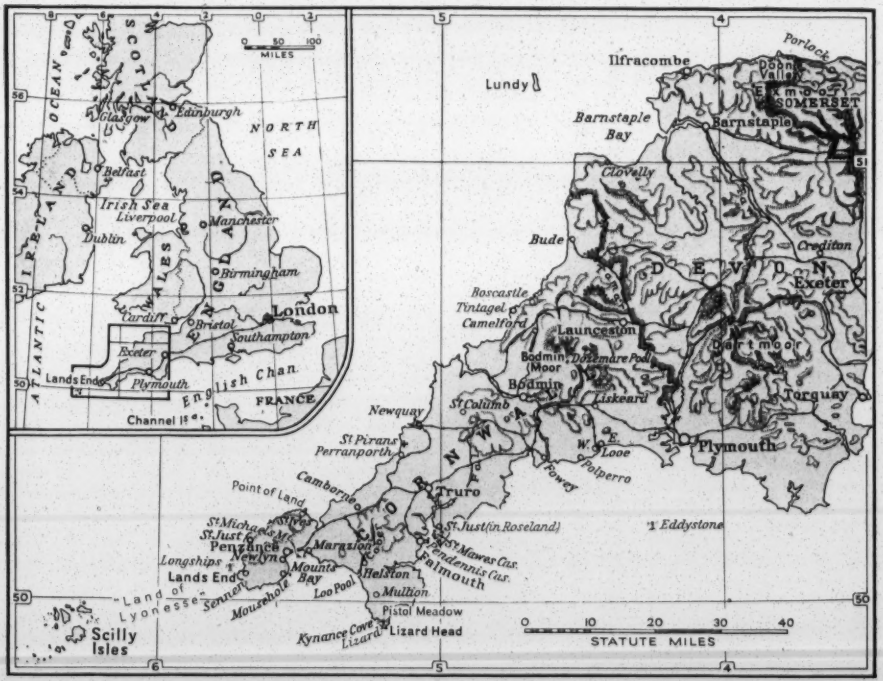
Legendary Refuge of King Arthur's Followers

Except for the trees at Fresco Abbey, the residence of the lord proprietor of the isles, the whole area is nearly timberless. All lumber and manufactured products are imported.

One story claims that Tennyson wrote "Enoch Arden" here. Most probably he had in mind the spray-dashed granite Scillies as the final refuge of the dead King Arthur's followers, who fled to Lyonnesse "where fragments of forgotten peoples dwelt." Great Arthur and Little Arthur are among the names in the island group.

Note: Scilly Islands and nearby English ports are described in "New Safeguards for Ships in Fog and Storm," *National Geographic Magazine*, August, 1936; "A Char-a-Bancs in Cornwall," December, 1924; and "Channel Ports—And Some Others," July, 1915.

Bulletin No. 5, April 12, 1937.



Drawn by Charles E. Riddiford

THE SCILLY ISLES ARE A COLORFUL FOOTNOTE TO ENGLAND

The little island archipelago in the lower left-hand corner is 25 miles beyond England's Lands End. It resembles classic Scylla, who with Charybdis terrified ancient Greek mariners, in name as well as danger to sailors. In 1707 Sir Cloudesley Shovel's fleet was wrecked here with a loss of 2,000 men. The legendary title of the "Land of Lyonnesse" indicates the Scillies' connection with the romances of King Arthur and the tragedy of Tristan and Iseult. The Scillies are supposed to have been formerly the haunt of pirates and smugglers; Penzance, the port by which their commerce enters England, shares the same pirate tradition, perpetuated by the piratical opera of Gilbert and Sullivan. The inset map shows the position of the mapped area with respect to the British Isles as a whole.

UMI